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PRESENTED BY
CHARLES - SPRAGUE - SARGENT
1892

WINDOW GARDENING

AND A LIST OF

SOME OF THE FLOWERS

FOUND GROWING NATURALLY IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

PUBLISHED BY THE WINDOW GARDENING COMMITTEE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1889.

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WINDOW GARDENING

AND A LIST OF

SOME OF THE FLOWERS

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COMMITTEE ON WINDOW GARDENING:

HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT, Dedham; ELLEN M. GILL, Medford; SARAH W. STORY, Brighton; LEVERETT M. CHASE, Roxbury; E. H. HITCHINGS, Malden; HENRY L. CLAPP, Roxbury; M. B. FAXON, Boston.

M. B. FAXON, *Secretary*, 21 SOUTH MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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WINDOW-GARDENERS ON THE WAY TO THE JUNE SHOW.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BOSTON.

INTRODUCTION.

In offering this manual to the amateur raisers of plants, it seems just to the originators of the suggestion which crystallized into the formation of a special committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to state the progress by which the idea has grown to be an established fact.

In March, 1872, a communication was read by the President before the monthly meeting. In this communication from Rufus Ellis, Henry W. Foote, and Cyrus Bartol, the desire was expressed that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society offer prizes for window gardens, conduct all the business of advertising, awarding prizes, etc.; and whatever money was required would be furnished by the petitioners.

The plan, offered to a body of florists and nursery-men, was deemed impracticable, and on submitting its acceptance for a vote, it was *not* enthusiastically adopted.

A committee was appointed by the Chair. A suitable schedule was prepared and correspondence was held with the clergymen of Boston, presiding over Mission Sunday Schools. Plants were distributed at Easter by charitably disposed persons, and by the churches.

The report of the Chairman in December of that year gave the names of those to whom were awarded small prizes (over one hundred children), and the pleasant news of a small sum of money in the treasury.

The friends considered the seed well sown. Later years of great indifference in the Society caused them to consider it sown either in fallow ground or too deep to feel the kindly influence of warmth and encouragement.

But the time for re-awakening came, just as spring comes to the seed sown in the ground: the ideal seed had lain still while the husks of ignorance and neglect decayed: the spiritual came out triumphant and friends rallied to the work.

Conferences with those persons conversant with the desires, tastes, and possibilities of children, resulted in arousing many children to buy their plants, to be kept and at the proper time exhibited. All the exhibitions were held in the hall of the Society, but it was soon shown that there was need of more practical knowledge of how to reach the little ones. The committee had to join the ranks of learners. Last year, 1888, halls in different sections of the city were offered the committee, and several creditable exhibitions of plants and cut flowers made. To well grown and clean plants prizes of small sums of money were awarded. When the plants were but fairly well grown and the exhibitor very young, Prang's cards were awarded, accompanied by the nickel for car fare, for in very many cases the size of the pot, compared with the little arms that brought it to the hall, made it a cruelty to allow it to be carried home as it came. The opportunity was not neglected to point a moral, in a friendly way. After a simple address from some of the committee, in which attention was directed to the broken or blighted leaves, the dirty pot, or the general untidiness, it was astonishing to observe how quickly even quite young children were ready to act as judges, spy out the faults, and suggest how the owner of the plant could improve them.

Testimony from the homes shows that all the inmates of the home come to claim a sort of ownership in the reward given for a satisfactory exhibition.

The committee feel encouraged to cherish still further the growth of our "idea." They offer this season prizes of books or school microscopes for the best kept window of plants. Children can be encouraged to look for flowers even in the city streets, and open lots. We know that while roses and scarlet geraniums cannot be found by the wayside, a lover of flowers picked nineteen varieties in a walk from Clarendon Street to West Chester Park. The blossoms of some were tiny, of others conspicuous.

We are greatly indebted to the following friends who have so kindly assisted us in preparing this work: D. Lothrop Company of Boston, for the beautiful illustrations; and to the Bowker Fertilizer Company of Boston, and A. Blanc of Philadelphia.

For the Committee,

HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT, *Chairman.*

WINDOW GARDENING.

There is a certain charm to young and old alike in the cultivation of house plants, which is not always felt in out-door gardening, or on a more extensive scale in the greenhouse or conservatory. Just why this is we will not attempt to explain, but we confess ourselves to having often felt more of an attraction for a healthy carnation or brilliant petunia, which we had nursed from a tiny slip and grown in our window, than in a whole row of choice zinnias or group of roses in our out-door garden. Perhaps it is the sense of absolute control and delightful ownership which lends this added charm, for certainly our window plants are as dependent on us for nourishment and care as a helpless infant in the arms of its mother. Suppose we withhold the needed supply of water for a longer period than usual, the unspoken pleading is shown by the drooping leaves and branches, and how quickly appreciation is shown by brightening up when moisture is given. There is a real language of flowers, to which only the ardent lover and cultivator of plants can become conversant.

The successful growing of house plants depends no less upon care and treatment than upon the adaptability of those selected; for it must be remembered that all living rooms where window plants are usually grown, are more or less impregnated with poisonous gases, wherever coal is used for fuel either in stove or furnace, and gas for lighting. For this reason it is best for our young readers and amateurs at least, to select only such plants as are of sturdy constitution, and if we may be allowed to use the term, possessed of a strong individuality. The less hardy ones may be tried later on, when experience will help one to care for them, so as to ward off the evil effects of bad air, dust, and other unnatural conditions. The following list, taken in the order named, are best adapted to the beginners' wants, as they are among the hardiest, and if given reasonable care will bloom well: geraniums, fuchsias, ivies, carnations, abutilons, and petunias. The requirements of each of the above are very similar, and indeed it is impossible to change the treatment materially for the different kinds except in some minor respects, which we will touch upon a little later on.

SOIL.

The most perfect pot soil is formed by piling up equal quantities of grass sod and partially rotted stable manure. This should be done several months before needed, and should be worked over several times thoroughly before using, which should not be until the whole is thoroughly decomposed. Before filling the pots, a small quantity of clear sand should be well mixed with the prepared soil. About one-third sand is a good proportion. Many of our readers, perhaps the greater portion, may not have the facilities to follow this plan, and happily it is not absolutely necessary. Any good garden loam, in which about one-third thoroughly rotted manure and a small quantity of sand has been well mixed, will answer. If the manure is not available, and leaf mold, that is light black soil from the woods, can be obtained, it may be used in the same proportion. Something of this kind is needed in most soils, not only to supply plant food, but to render the soil light and pliable, instead of crusting and becoming hard, as is the natural tendency. Before placing in the pots all sticks and lumps of earth should be removed, so as to leave the whole as fine as possible. This may be accomplished easily with a coarse wire sieve, or by working over with the hands. For a long time there has been a great want among window-gardeners, for some kind of dressing that shall not only produce healthy plants, free from vermin, and abundant early blossoms, but which at the same time may be easily applied, without offensive odor, or without injury to the plant. We are glad to say that the Ammoniated Plant Food, made by the Bowker Fertilizer Company of this city, is just what is needed and is especially appreciated by those who live in cities and cannot easily obtain leaf-mold and other suitable fertilizing material.

POTS.

The best pots are the common unglazed kind with saucers. Those that are painted or glazed are not desirable for most flowering plants, unless thorough drainage at the bottom is made a certainty. The common pots are so porous that much of the surplus moisture evaporates from the sides, as well as draining off from the bottom. Although pots are best for growing plants, they are not essential, as any articles of proper size in which drainage may be secured, will answer. We saw not long ago a neat and very successful little window garden in a sunny window of a modest home, where not a pot was used. The plants consisted of three small geraniums, a few

carnations, a fuchsia, and one or two other plants, all growing in ordinary tomato cans. These had been painted a dark brown, and the outside covered with common cigar lighters woven together so as to form a kind of a net work; the effect was very pleasing. The main idea in using any article of this kind is to keep in mind the fact that thorough drainage is absolutely necessary. In the case referred to, holes had been punched in the bottom of the cans, which were placed in common saucers. Before filling with soil all pots should have a small quantity of broken charcoal (a small stone will answer very well) placed in the bottom, in order to prevent the holes from becoming stopped up.

TREATMENT.

Perhaps more plants are injured by too frequent waterings than in any other way, and yet this very simple rule, if closely followed, will prove a safe one. Never apply water until the surface is dry, then put on enough to moisten the soil thoroughly; or, in other words, follow nature as closely as possible. Some plants will require watering much more frequently than others; then the atmosphere has a marked effect and sometimes plants may need watering every day; while on the other hand a week may at times elapse without the surface becoming dry. Careful attention is all that is required.

The leaves of our plants are their lungs; and it is necessary that the pores of the leaves be kept open if our favorites are to remain in a healthy condition. To accomplish this they should be washed at least every two or three days. A small rubber atomizer, of which there are several good makes, is the best thing for the purpose, though they may be placed in a tub and lightly showered with a water-pot, or even with a whisk broom, if nothing else is convenient. This showering of the foliage will prevent any possible attack of the red spider, which is about the only insect which often troubles the more hardy plants, which we have mentioned.

When summer comes and nature offers many outside attractions, we should not forget to give our house plants the needed attention. They should have all the air possible and a goodly portion of sunshine, but not too much of the latter, as pot plants, it must be remembered, are in a sense stunted in their root growth, and not as well able to withstand any extreme of weather as those in the open ground. All window plants should be turned frequently (every day if convenient), to prevent a one-sided growth.

EXHIBITING PLANTS.

This matter of exhibiting plants is a very important one, and it is our intention to try and explain how window plants should be prepared for exhibition. In the first place, the pot in which the plant is growing must be clean, not only the sides but the inside of the top rim and the bottom. This applies to the saucer as well. The earth in the pot should be entirely free from weeds, and all stones and other matter should be carefully removed. The pot should be filled to within one-half to three-quarters of an inch of the brim, according to the size of the pot, as it looks badly to have the pot heaping full, or, on the other hand, not over half filled with earth. The plant itself should be erect and symmetrical, with all the broken, branches and dead leaves carefully removed. If the plant be a climber, it should be trained either on a plant stake or trellis.

As before stated, to make a plant symmetrical it is necessary to turn the pots often as they grow in the window, as, if the pot is left for any length of time in one position and not moved, the plant will become one-sided, that is, it will grow toward the light. Of course, where plants like ivies are trained especially for a window, to be seen from the outside, the case is different, but this is one of the exceptions.

It was only the other day that the writer saw a window of plants which on all accounts was probably as fine a collection as one often sees, with the exception that the pots were covered with a thick green mould which destroyed what would otherwise have been the perfection of window gardening. It is these little points which make up the perfect window, and whether one intends to exhibit, or simply to grow flowers for home decoration, these little essentials should be attended to. Have the pots clean, turn the plants often, take off all dead leaves, and by observing all the other little matters mentioned, although they may seem insignificant details, the desired effect will be obtained, namely, a beautiful window of plants.

Perhaps in this connection it may be well to say a few words regarding the exhibition of wild flowers. If one is gathering them regularly it is well to have a case made for this purpose, either of wood or tin, as desired, as the flowers must receive as little handling as possible. Wild flowers are exhibited in glass bottles, and it is desirable that the common and botanical names should be written on some permanent label, either cardboard or thin wood, and attached to each specimen.

These few notes on the exhibiting of plants and flowers we hope

will, in connection with what already has been written, prove of value to those interested.

A FEW NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

Among the plants which we have mentioned, the ivy will be found to need a great deal of water, and should not be allowed to suffer for want of it. Careful drainage, however, is just as essential as with the others.

The fuchsia, if large plants are desired, should not be allowed to become pot bound, though they may be started in small pots and put into larger ones as the roots become matted. Ordinarily a 7 or 8 inch pot will be large enough for a large plant. In most of the others named, 8 inch pots will be sufficient.

The petunia, though not commonly classed among window plants, can be very easily grown, and where room can be made for several plants, a variety of coloring and form may be had.

A very interesting experiment for those who have the time and opportunity is to raise a few seedlings, and there is no more interesting plant to begin with than the geranium. The seed may be started at any time in common soil, keeping the surface at all times moderately moist, not wet. The little seedlings, when they are putting out their third and fourth leaves, are the cutest little things imaginable, standing straight, and perfect miniatures of a well developed full grown plant. There will be found more or less variation in the color of the flowers, as the geranium, like many other plants, will not come true from seed, and this fact lends increased interest, as there is a possibility always of finding something new and valuable, and who of us would not be the originator of some valuable and striking new variety ?

Another very easily grown and interesting class of plants especially adapted to window gardens are the cacti. They have much to recommend them, being perfectly at home anywhere, indoors or out, and require very little attention ; they may be left for weeks, nay, months, without the smallest supply of water ; while when planted in the garden they take care of themselves.

To the lover of the beautiful there is always something new and of untiring interest in plant life, whether his researches be in floriculture, horticulture, or agriculture, and no one who is thus brought in contact with nature can but realize with what wondrous fitness the Author of all has placed those gifts with us for our benefit and enjoyment.

A PRIZE GERANIUM.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE FLOWERS

FOUND GROWING NATURALLY IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

APRIL.

Anemone nemorosa, L. (*Wood Anemone.*) APRIL, MAY. Common.
Caltha palustris, L. (*Marsh Marigold.*) APRIL, MAY. Meadows.
Epigaea repens, L. Needham, 1886. Dr. Waters.
Erythronium Americanum, Smith. (*Dog's-tooth Violet.*) Oak Island, Revere, Watertown near Mt. Auburn, Melrose near Fells Station.
Hepatica triloba, Chaix. (*Liver-leaf.*) APRIL, MAY. "Ravine Road," Stoneham, Dedham beyond Endicott Station, N. E. R. R., high ground.
Sanguinaria Canadensis, L. (*Blood-root.*) APRIL, MAY. "Ravine Road," "Green Lodge Road," Dedham beyond Endicott Station, N. E. R. R.
Saxifraga Virginiensis, Mich. Rocky hill sides, common.
Symplocarpus fœtidus, Salisb. (*Skunk Cabbage.*) Wet places, common.
Tussilago farfara, L. (*Coltsfoot.*) APRIL, MAY. Somerville Centre.

MAY.

Actaea alba, Bigelow. (*White Baneberry.*) Melrose, Milton.
Actaea rubra, Willd. (*Red Baneberry.*) Dedham, Melrose.
Amelanchier Canadensis, Torr. and Gray. (*Shad-bush, June Berry.*) Common.
Andromeda polifolia, L. Dedham, borders of Wigwam Pond; Needham.
Anemone cylindrica, Gray. Rocky woods, Canton, Stoneham.
Aquilegia Canadensis, L. (*Columbine.*) MAY–OCT. Rocky woods.
Aralia trifolia, (*Dwarf Ginseng.*) Rich woods, Dedham, Milton.
Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi, Spreng. (*Bear-Berry.*) Rocky woods, Dedham, Malden, Melrose.

Arisæma triphyllum, Torr. (*Indian Turnip.*) Rich woods.
Benzoin odoriferum, Nees. (*Spice-bush.*) Damp woods.
Calla palustris, L. Wet places, Dedham, Melrose, Stoneham.
Cardamine rhomboidea, D. C. (*Spring Cress.*) Wet places, Dedham.
Cassandra calyculata, Don. (*Leather-Leaf.*) Wet places, common.
Castilleia coccinea, Spreng. (*Painted-Cup.*) Meadows, Dedham.
Chelidonium majus, L. (*Celandine.*) Common.
Chiogenes hispidula, Torr. and Gr. (*Creeping Snowberry.*) Cedar swamps, Canton, Dedham, Walpole.
Crysosplenium Americanum, Schwein. (*Golden Saxifrage.*) Wet places.
Clintonia borealis, Raf. Damp woods, Belmont, Dedham.
Cratægus coccinea, L. (*Scarlet-fruited Thorn.*) Dedham, Winthrop.
Cratægus tomentosa, L. (*Pear Thorn.*) Winthrop.
Coptis trifolia, Salisb, (*Goldthread.*) Meadows, Dedham.
Corallorhiza innata, R. Brown. (*Coral-root.*) MAY, JUNE, Dedham.
Cornus Canadensis, L. (*Dwarf Cornel.*) Dedham, Malden.
Cornus Florida, L. (*Flowering Dogwood.*) Dedham, Stoneham.
Cypripedium acaule, Ait. (*Pink Lady's Slipper.*) Dry woods, Dedham, Malden, Melrose, Milton, Stoneham.
Corydalis glauca, Pursh. MAY–OCTOBER. Rocky hills.
Dentaria diphylla, L. (*Pepper-root.*) Rich woods, Dedham, rare.
Geum rivale, L. (*Purple Avens.*) Meadows, Dedham, Milton.
Houstonia cærulea, L. MAY–SEPTEMBER.
Houstonia longifolia, Willd. MAY–JULY. Malden, Melrose, Milton, Watertown.
Hypoxis erecta, L. (*Star Grass.*) Meadows, common.
Lathyrus maritimus, Bigelow. (*Beach Pea.*) MAY–JULY. Revere, Neponset, by the side of the railroad.
Lathyrus palustris, L. (*Marsh Vetchling.*) Oak Island, Revere, Medford on the border of Mystic River.
Lonicera cærulea, L. (*Fly-Honeysuckle.*) Meadows, Dedham, Medfield, Needham, Sharon.
Menyanthes trifoliata, L. (*Buck Bean.*) Meadows, Cambridge, Dedham, Melrose.
Nardosmia palmata, Hook. (*Sweet Coltsfoot.*) Springy land, a few plants found by Mr. Edwin Faxon in Norfolk Co.
Polygala paucifolia, Willd. (*Fringed Polygala.*) Malden, Milton. Flowers sometimes white.
Potentilla Canadensis, L. (*Five-Finger.*) MAY–OCTOBER.

Prunus maritima, Wang. (*Beach Plum.*) Revere Beach.
Prunus Pennsylvanica, L. (*Wild Red Cherry.*) Rocky woods, Dedham, Melrose, Malden.
Prunus pumila, L. (*Dwarf Cherry.*) Blue Hill, Milton.
Ranunculus bulbosus, L. (*Common Buttercup.*)
Ranunculus multifidus, Pursh. (*Yellow Water-Crowfoot.*) Dedham, Stoneham.
Ranunculus fascicularis, Muhl. (*Early Crowfoot.*) Stoneham.
Ranunculus repens, L. Moist places, MAY–AUGUST. Reading, Sharon, Needham.
Rhodora Canadensis, L. Canton, Medford, Stoneham.
Sambucus pubens, Michx. (*Red-berried Elder.*) Dedham, Melrose, Brookline, Waltham.
Silene Pennsylvanica, Michx. (*Wild Pink.*) Dry sandy soil, Arlington, Newton, Waltham, Watertown.
Smilacina bifolia, Ker. (*False Solomon's Seal.*) Common.
Smilacina trifolia, Desf. Needham, T. O. Fuller. Rare.
Thalictrum anemonoides, Michx. (*Rue-Anemone.*)
Thalictrum dioicum, L. (*Early Meadow-Rue.*)
Trientalis Americana, Pursh. (*Star-Flower.*) Dedham, Melrose.
Trillium cernuum, L. (*Nodding Trillium.*) Rich woods.
Trillium erythrocarpum, Michx. (*Painted Trillium*) Dedham.
Uvularia perfoliata, L. (*Bellwort.*) Dedham, Medford, Revere.
Uvularia sessilifolia, L., (*Sessile-leaved Bellwort.*) Common.
Viburnum acerifolium, L. (*Maple-leaved Arrow-wood.*) Common.
Viburnum dentatum, L. (*Arrow Wood.*) Common.
Viburnum lantanoides, Michx. (*Hobble-bush.*) Rare.
Viola blanda, Willd. (*Sweet White Violet.*) Wet places.
Viola Muhlenbergii, Torr. (*Dog Violet.*) Damp places.
Viola cucullata, Ait. (*Common Blue Violet.*) Damp places.
Viola lanceolata, L. (*Lance-leaved Violet.*) Wet places.
Viola palmata, L. (*Hand-leaf Violet.*) Concord, Stoneham.
Viola pedata, L. (*Bird-foot Violet.*) Sandy soil.
Viola primulæfolia, L. Damp soil. (*Viola Acuta, Bigelow.*)
Viola pubescens, Ait. (*Yellow Violet.*) Milton, Stoneham.
Viola sagittata, Ait. (*Arrow-Leaved Violet.*)
Zanthoxylum Americanum, Mill. (*Northern Prickly Ash.*) Medford, Milton, Needham.

JUNE.

Allium Canadense, Kalm. Belmont, Revere.
Arethusa bulbosa, L. Meadows, Melrose, Malden.
Asclepias quadrifolia, Jacq. Rich rocky woods, Malden.
Azalea nudiflora, L. (*Pink Azalea.*) Swamps, rare.
Azalea viscosa, L. (*White Swamp Honeysuckle.*) Common.
Celastrus scandens, L. (*Wax-work.*) Dedham, Malden, Medford.
Cypripedium pubescens, Willd. (*Large Yellow Lady's Slipper.*) Rare.
Cypripedium parviflorum, Salisb. (*Small Yellow Lady's Slipper.*) Rare.
Diervilla trifida, Moench. (*Bush Honeysuckle.*)
Gaylussacia dumosa, Torr. & Gr. Bogs, Canton, Brookline.
Gaylussacia resinosa, Torr. & Gr. Var. with white fruit, Malden.
Geranium maculatum, L. (*Cranesbill.*) JUNE, JULY. Common.
Geranium Robertianum, L. Rocky woods, JUNE–NOV.
Habenaria fimbriata, R. Br. (*Large Purple Fringed-Orchis.*) Dedham, Milton.
Habenaria Hookeri, Torr. Stoneham, Mrs. Richards, Waltham, W. A. Manda.
Helianthemum Canadense, Michx. (*Frost-weed.*) Dry soil.
Hudsonia tomentosa, Nutt. Winthrop, Nantasket, sandy shores.
Hydrophyllum Virginicum, L. Rich woods, Dedham, rare.
Iris versicolor, L. (*Large Blue Flag.*) Wet places, common.
Iris Virginica, L. (*Small Blue Flag.*) Wet places.
Leucothoë racemosa, Gray. Spot Pond, Charles River.
Lonicera sempervirens, Ait. Medford, Milton, Newton.
Kalmia angustifolia. L. (*Sheep Laurel.*) Pastures, common.
Kalmia latifolia, L. (*Mountain Laurel.*) Dedham.
Liparis liliifolia, Richard. Rich woods, Milton. Rare.
Lupinus perennis. L. Sandy soil, Canton, Dedham.
Liparis Lœselii, Richard. Canton, J. Dawson; Medford, Mrs. Richards; Needham, Miss C. R. Fuller.
Lysimachia quadrifolia, L. (*Loosestrife.*) Sandy soil, common.
Lysimachia ciliata, L. Low grounds, Revere.
Lysimachia stricta, Ait. Low grounds, common.
Lysimachia thyrsiflora, L. Swamps, Canton, Dedham.
Medeola Virginica, L. (*Cucumber-root.*) Rich woods.
Moneses uniflora, Gray. Stoneham, Waltham, G. R. Taber.

Mitchella repens, L. (*Partridge-berry.*) JUNE, JULY. Common.
Myosotis laxa, Lehm. (*Forget-me-not.*) JUNE–SEPT. Wet places.
Nymphæa odorata, Ait. (*Sweet-scented Water-Lily.*) JUNE–SEPT.
Nuphar advena, Ait. (*Yellow Pond-Lily.*) JUNE–SEPT.
Oxalis stricta, L. (*Yellow Wood-Sorrel.*) JUNE–SEPTEMBER.
Oxalis violacea, L. Arlington, E. H. H. Weston, W. E. Coburn. Rare.
Osmorrhiza longistylis, D. C. (*Smoother Sweet Cicely.*) Oak Island.
Osmorrhiza brevistylis, D. C. (*Hairy Sweet Cicely.*) Melrose.
Peltandra Virginica, Raf. Milton, Stoneham, wet places.
Pentstemon pubescens, Solander. JUNE–SEPT. Melrose, G. H. Hitchings. Needham, T. O. Fuller.
Pogonia ophioglossoides, Nutt. Malden, Melrose, Dedham.
Pogonia verticillata, Nutt. Brockton, G. E. Davenport, Miss Manley. Dedham, E. H. H., Milton. Rare.
Potentilla Anserina, L. (*Silver-Weed.*) JUNE–SEPT. Malden and West Everett, Saugus Branch R. R., near the stations.
Potentilla argentea, L. (*Silvery-Cinque-foil*). JUNE–SEPTEMBER.
Potentilla palustris, (*Marsh Five-finger.*) Dedham, Waltham.
Ranunculus aquatilis, L. (*White Water-Crowfoot.*) Brooks, Dedham, Melrose, Needham, JUNE–SEPT.
Ranunculus cymbalaria, Pursh. JUNE–AUGUST. Medford on Mystic River, Malden near the station, Saugus Branch.
Ranunculus ambigens, Watson. JUNE–AUGUST. Sharon, meadows. Rare.
Rosa Carolina, L. (*Swamp Rose.*) JUNE–SEPTEMBER.
Rosa lucida, Ehrhart. (*Dwarf Wild-Rose.*) JUNE, JULY.
Rosa nitida, Willd. Meadows, Melrose.
Rosa micrantha, Smith. (*Small-flowered Sweet-Brier.*)
Rosa rubiginosa, L. (*True Sweet-Brier.*) JUNE--AUGUST.
Senecio aureus, L. (*Golden Ragwort.*) Swamps, common.
Smilacina racemosa, Desf. (*False Spikenard.*)
Smilacina stellata, Desf. Dedham, Milton.
Specularia perfoliata, A. D. C., JUNE–AUGUST. Melrose, Milton.
Spiræa salicifolia, L. (*Meadow-Sweet.*) Common.
Spiræa tomentosa, (*Hardhack.*) Common.
Sisyrinchium Bermudiana, L. (*Blue-eyed Grass.*) Common.
Staphylea trifolia, L. (*Bladder-nut.*) Needham, T. O. Fuller. Rare.
Thalictrum purpurascens, L. Melrose, Revere.
Thalictrum Cornuti, L. (*Meadow-Rue.*) Meadows, common.
Triosteum perfoliatum, L. Malden, Melrose, Revere.

Utricularia gibba, L. JUNE–SEPT. Canton, Brookline, Stoneham.
Utricularia intermedia, Hayne. (*Bladderwort.*) JUNE–AUG. Neponset River, Milton.
Utricularia vulgaris, L. Ponds, Stoneham, Waltham.

JULY.

Agrimonia Eupatoria, L. Damp woods, JULY–SEPTEMBER.
Aletris farinosa, L. July 16, 1885, Needham. Discovered by Mrs. T. O. Fuller, July 18, 1881.
Alisma Plantago, L. var. Americanum. Wet places.
Anagallis arvensis, L. (*Pimpernel.*) Nahant, Nantasket.
Anemone Virginiana, L. Melrose, Milton.
Apios tuberosa, Mœnch. (*Ground-nut.*) JULY, AUGUST.
Apocynum androsæmifolium, L. (*Dogbane.*)
Apocynum cannabinum, L. (*Indian Hemp.*) Everett, W. E. Coburn, Malden.
Asclepias tuberosa, L. (*Butterfly-weed.*) Dry soil, Concord, Dover, Sherburne. JULY–SEPT.
Asclepias verticillata, L. JULY–SEPT. Dover, Malden, W. E. Coburn, Roxbury, Stoneham, Wellesley.
Calopogon pulchellus, R. Brown Meadows, Dedham, Melrose.
Campanula aparinoides, Pursh. (*Marsh Bellflower.*) Common.
Campanula rotundifolia, L. (*Harebell.*) Concord, Lynnfield. Florence E. Wilcox.
Cassia Marilandica, L. (*Wild Senna.*) Sandy soil, Dedham.
Ceanothus Americanus, L. (*New Jersey Tea.*) Dry woods.
Chelone glabra, L. (*Turtle-head.*) Wet places, JULY–SEPTEMBER.
Clematis Virginiana, L. (*Virgin's Bower.*) JULY, AUGUST.
Collinsonia Canadensis, L. Rich woods, Revere.
Corallorhiza multiflora, Nutt. (*Coral-root.*) Dry woods.
Corallorhiza odontorhiza, Nutt. Norfolk Co. E. Faxon.
Crotalaria sagittalis, L. (*Rattle-Box.*) Dedham, Winchester.
Desmodium acuminatum, D. C. Rich woods, Milton, Revere.
Desmodium Canadense, D. C. Dry woods, Canton, Melrose.
Desmodium cuspidatum, Torr. & Gray. Melrose, Medford.
Desmodium Dillenii, Darlington. Melrose.
Desmodium nudiflorum, D. C. Milton, Sherburne.
Desmodium paniculatum, D. C. Melrose, Stoneham.

Desmodium rotundifolium, D. C. Melrose, Stoneham.
Dianthus Armeria, L. (*Deptford Pink.*) Melrose, Malden.
Drosera longifolia, L. (*Sundew.*) Meadows, Melrose, Malden.
Drosera rotundifolia, L. Meadows, Dedham, Melrose.
Echium vulgare, L. (*Blue-weed.*) Medford, Revere.
Galium verum, L. (*Yellow Bedstraw.*) Sandy soil, Dedham.
Gratiola aurea, Muhl. Meadows, common.
Gaultheria procumbens, L. (*Checkerberry.*) Common.
Genista tinctoria, L. (*Woad-Waxen.*) Lynn, Danvers, Peabody.
Gerardia flava, L. JULY, AUGUST. Dedham, Melrose.
Goodyera pubescens, R. Brown. (*Rattlesnake Plantain.*)
Goodyera repens, R. Brown. Dry woods, Dedham, Melrose.
Habenaria blephariglottis, Hook. (*White Fringed-Orchis.*) Hingham, Milton, Norwood. JULY, AUGUST.
Habenaria lacera, R. Br. (*Ragged Orchis.*) Meadows, common.
Habenaria virescens, Spreng. Dedham, Stoneham.
Habenaria tridentata, Hook. Swamps, Dedham.
Impatiens fulva, Nutt. (*Spotted Touch-me-not.*) Wet places.
Lilium Canadense, L. (*Yellow Lily.*) Dedham, Melrose.
Lilium Philadelphicum, L. (*Red Lily.*) Melrose, Milton.
Lobelia cardinalis, L. (*Cardinal-Flower.*) Wet places, Dedham, Melrose, Stoneham, JULY–OCT.
Lobelia inflata, L. (*Indian Tobacco.*) JULY–SEPT.
Lobelia Dortmanna, L. (*Water Lobelia.*) Milton.
Microstylis ophioglossoides, Nutt. Damp woods, rare.
Microstylis monophyllos, Lindl. Very rare, wet grounds.
Mimulus ringens, L. (*Monkey Flower.*) Wet places.
Monarda fistulosa, L. (*Wild Burgamot.*) JULY–SEPT. Revere, Needham, Chas. J. Harvey.
Phaseolus diversifolius, Pers. JULY, AUGUST. Milton.
Polygala polygama, Walt. Dry soil, Dedham, Malden.
Polygala sanguinea, L. Damp ground. JULY–OCT.
Polygala verticillata, L. Dry soil, Milton, Medford.
Pyrola chlorantha, Swartz. Dedham, Malden, Melrose.
Pyrola elliptica, Nutt. (*Shin-Leaf.*) Rich woods.
Pyrola rotundifolia, L. (*Round-leaved Pyrola.*) Damp woods.
Pyrola secunda, L. (*One-sided Pyrola.*) JULY, AUGUST.
Rhexia Virginica, L. (*Deer Grass.*) Dedham, Malden.
Rhododendron maximum, L. Swamps, Medfield, Walpole.
Sagittaria graminea, Michx. Borders of ponds, Stoneham.

Sagittaria natans, var. lorata. Neponset River above "Paul's Bridge"; Milton, July 22d, 1870, E. H. H.; Charles River, Natick, Needham.

Sagittaria variabilis, Engelm. Wet places, common.

Scutellaria galericulata, L. (*Skullcap.*) Damp, shady places.

Scutellaria lateriflora, L. (*Mad-dog Scullcap.*)

Silene antirrhina, L. (*Sleepy Catchfly.*) JULY–SEPTEMBER. Everett Station, Eastern R. R., Walter Coburn.

Silene inflata, Smith. (*Bladder Campion.*) Common.

Spiranthes gracilis, Bigelow. Dedham, Everett, Melrose.

Spirantes latifolia, Torr. Malden, Everett. E. H. H. 1887.

Statice Caroliniana Walt. (*Marsh Rosemary.*) Salt marshes.

Tephrosia Virginiana, Pers. (*Hoary Pea.*) Dover, Milton.

Verbascum Blattaria, L. (*Moth Mullein.*) Chelsea, Medford.

Vernonia Noveboracensis, Willd. (*Iron-weed.*) Paul's Bridge, Milton.

Vicia cracca, L. (*Vetch.*) Everett, south of Belmont Street.

AUGUST.

Amphicarpæa monica, Nutt. (*Hog Peanut.*) Dedham, Stoneham.

Aralia racemosa, L. (*Spikenard.*) Rocky hills, Stoneham.

Bartonia tenella, Muhl. Dedham, Milton, Needham.

Cassia Chamæcrista, L. Neponset, side of O. C. R. R. Track.

Cassia nictitans, L. Canton, Roxbury, Wellesley.

Centaurea nigra, L. Malden, Revere, Somerville.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, L. (*Button-bush.*) Borders of ponds.

Clethra alnifolia, L. (*Sweet Pepperbush.*) Damp soil.

Coreopsis rosea, Nutt. Borders of ponds, Winchester, Woburn.

Epiphegus Virginiana, Bart. (*Beech-drops.*) Under beech trees.

Gerardia maritima, Raf. Salt marshes, Malden, Revere.

Gerardia pedicularia, L. Dry woods, Dedham, Milton.

Gerardia purpurea, L. Low grounds, common.

Gerardia quercifolia, Pursh. Dedham, Milton, Revere.

Gerardia tenuifolia, Vahl. Dry woods, common.

Habenaria psycodes, Gray. (*Small Purple Fringed-Orchis.*) Wet places, Milton, near "School House Brook"; Stoneham, near "Ravine Road."

Habenaria ciliaris, Lindl. (*Yellow Fringed-Orchis.*) Very rare near Boston, if not in the State. In Bigelow's "Plants of Boston,"

second Edition, 1824, it is credited to Northborough. On inquiry of Rev. Dr. Allen of that place, it was ascertained that he found a single plant, which is probably the one referred to by Dr. Bigelow. Mr. Boott found it in Lexington, 1862. In 1870, Mrs. S. M. Piper found a single plant in North Falmouth. In 1872, Mrs. E. W. Perry found a single plant on Nantucket Island. See "Plants of Nantucket." A lady of Canton collected it for a number of years near that town, and there are a few plants still growing in Norfolk Co.

Hibiscus Moscheutos, L. (*Swamp Rose-Mallow.*) Dedham on the Charles River.

Mikania scandens, L. Low grounds, Malden, Walter E. Coburn, Roxbury.

Parnassia Caroliniana, Michx. Meadows, Reading, Wakefield.

Physalis Pensylvanica, L. Sandy soil, Revere, Miss N. W. Covell.

Ranunculus Flamuta L. var. reptans. Wet places, Andover, Reading, Peabody.

Sabbatia chloroides, Pursh. "Great Pond," South Weymouth.

Sabbatia stellaris, Pursh. Pembroke, Sept. 10, 1884. Wm. L. Foster.

Silene armeria, L. (*Sweet-William Catchfly.*) Melrose.

Utricularia cornuta, Michx. Dedham, Melrose, S. Weymouth.

Utricularia clandestina, Nutt. Sandwich, Stoughton.

Utricularia inflata, Walt. Dedham, Sherburne.

Utricularia purpurea, Walt. Dedham, Stoneham.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Aster lævis, L. Dry grounds, Melrose, Milton.

Aster longifolius, Lam. Moist places, Dedham, Revere.

Aster Novæ-Angliæ, L. Everett, Malden, Roxbury.

Aster patens, Ait. Melrose, Milton, Stoneham.

Aster spectabilis, Ait. Marion, Tremont, Wareham, rare near Boston. A few plants found by Mr. Edwin Faxon.

Aster Herveyi. Very rare near Boston. Edwin Faxon.

Aster amethystinus, Nutt. Rare.

Aster undulatus, L. Dry grounds, Melrose, Milton.

Coreopsis trichosperma, Michx. Wet places, common.

Eupatorium aromaticum, L. Melrose, Milton, Jamaica Plain.

Eupatorium pubescens, Muhl. Low grounds, Malden, Milton.

Eupatorium sessilifolium, L. (*Upland Boneset.*) Rare.

Eupatorium teucrifolium, Willd. Low grounds, Malden, Milton.
Eupatorium perfoliatum, L. Low grounds, common.
Eupatorium purpureum, L. Low grounds, common.
Echinodorus parvulus, Engelm. Borders of ponds, Winchester, September 6th, 1870. E. H. H.
Eleocharis Engelmanni, var. Detonsa, Gray. Winchester, August 31st, 1878; Sept., 1880. E. H. H.
Gentiana Andrewsii, Griseb. (*Closed Gentian.*) Dedham, Woburn.
Gentiana crinita, Froel. (*Fringed Gentian.*) Meadows, Malden, Melrose, Milton, Roxbury, Wakefield.
Hamamelis Virginica, L. (*Witch-Hazel.*) OCTOBER, NOVEMBER.
Lespedeza violacea, Pers. Dry woods, common.
Lespedeza violacea, var. sessiliflora.
Lespedeza capitata, Michx. Dry soil.
Lespedeza hirta, Ell. Dry soil.
Liatris scariosa, Willd. Dry soil, Everett, on Belmont Street near Ferry Street.
Pluchea camphorata, D. C. (*Fleabane.*) Salt marshes.
Sanguisorba Canadensis, L. Saugus, near Newburyport turnpike.
Scirpus supinus, var. Hallii, Gray. Winchester, rare. August 31st, 1878; Sept., 1880. E. H. H.
Solidago bicolor, L. Dry soil, common.
Solidago cæsia, L. Rich woods, common.
Solidago Canadensis, L. Woods and fields, common.
Solidago elliptica, Ait. Swamps, Dedham, rare.
Solidago lanceolata, L. Everett, Malden, Melrose.
Solidago latifolia, L. Wet soil, Medford, Milton, Stoneham.
Solidago linoides, Solander. Malden, Stoneham, bogs.
Solidago odora, Ait. Dry soil, Malden, Dedham, Milton.
Solidago puberula, Nutt. Melrose, Stoneham.
Solidago sempervirens, L. Salt marshes, common.
Solidago speciosa, Nutt. Brookline, Newton, Weston.
Solidago nemoralis, Ait. Dry soil, common.
Solidago tenuifolia, Pursh. Dry soil, Dedham, rare.
Spiranthes cernua, Richard. Meadows, common.

NOTE.

The names in the above list are, with few exceptions, those of Gray's Manual, Fifth Edition, 1874.

E. H. HITCHINGS.

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